

## COMING OF THE FINNS

Driven From Their Country  
by Russian Tyranny.

TO SETTLE IN AMERICA

History of a Strange People--  
Their Strange Land.

New York, March 17.—The Journal says: A whole people—the people of Finland—about to exile itself for the sake of liberty.

The Finns are coming to the United States, the great and kindly refuge of the world's oppressed races. Within a few months, as soon as the ice-bound ports of Finland are opened, they will begin to arrive by the thousands. Already many of them are here arranging for the reception of their countrymen.

The Finns have been forced to this self-exile by the act of the czar, who, after another, the present monarch has absolutely deprived the Finns of all self-government. He has reduced them to a lower position than his own subjects, for they will be ruled by foreign officials of a foreign despot.

As the Finns are the most liberty-loving people in the world, this condition was not to be endured. They could not hope to make any headway against the huge Russian Empire, and so the only alternative was to leave their beloved country.

The Finns are one of the most interesting peoples in the world, industrious, intelligent, musical, and remarkably democratic.

They are of Tartar-Mongolian stock. As early as the seventh century they entered the present district of Finland, probably finding the Laplanders there before them. Today there are only two million and a half of Finns in all the 144,221 square miles, not even as many people as there are in Greater New York. Yet the Finns have left their mark on the science and the literature of the world.

The Grand Duchy of Finland, as it is now known, lies between the Gulf of Bothnia on the west, Lapland on the north, and Russia on the south and east. For seven months in the year all its points are frozen tight, with the exception of times of the most southerly part, Hangö. It is a wonderful country, made up of thousands of islands, lakes and rivers and with great pine forests.

When the czar Alexander I. took possession of Finland in 1809 he was glad to gain the adherence of this little people, who would serve as a buffer between him and Sweden and perhaps be of greater value in his struggle with the great Napoleon. When opening the Diet at Borgå, in 1809, the czar promised to maintain the fundamental laws of Finland. He confirmed his promise by his manifesto, which is still known as the "Great Charter of Finland."

According to this arrangement, while the czar was nominally the ruler of Finland, he acted through a Governor-General appointed by himself and a Senate of twenty members. The charter granted at the time was confirmed by Alexander II. in 1863, who fixed a period of five years for the convocation of the National Assembly, declaring that no law should be enacted, amended, interrupted, or revoked save on the proposal of the Emperor and Grand Duke, and with the consent of all the estates, i. e., the clergy, the nobles and the peasants, who were all represented in the Assembly.

Although Nicholas II., the present czar, promised explicitly on his ascent to the throne in 1894 to "ratify and confirm expressly the religion, the fundamental laws, rights and privileges of the country," he has during the last year issued a manifesto the effect of which is to deprive Finland of all self-government. The Senate has appealed in vain, the nation has protested with no effect, and all that is left to the people has been to go into national mourning and proclaim a policy of self-imposed exile.

Within the next few months thousands of Finns will leave their native homes forever, to seek liberty in the United States. As immigrants, probably they are the most desirable that have ever come from the Old World to the New. Ninety-eight per cent. of the population belong to the Lutheran Church, and this is one of the causes of their persecution. They are not a wealthy people, but in no country in the world has education made such progress as in this. Every child, as soon as it is six years of age, is compelled to attend school for the next seven years, so that there is absolutely no illiterate in Finland. Finland has given the world Norderström, one of the greatest Arctic explorers, a number of painters and poets, but most important of all, the Kalevala, an epic poem longer than Homer's Iliad, and in the estimation of such authorities as Professor Max Müller fully the equal of the great Greek classic.

Like all the great national epics of primitive people, it has been handed down by tradition for hundreds of years, the larger part of it having been composed very probably before the Christian era. It is the record of the Finn mind struggling at an interpretation of Nature and personifying the elements. Written in a manner something like that of Longfellow's "Havilah," its rhymes embody the spirit of a great nature-loving and liberty-loving people.

Travelers say that the Finns are very much like the Scotch. They are very inquisitive, stubbornly obstinate, intensely truthful and wonderfully honest. If you ask a question, "Does the train leave at 12?" a Scotchman says, "Maybe it does." The Finnlander says, "It is advertised to do so." The traveler finds the peasant anxious to know everything about him. He asks not only, "Where do you come from?" where you are going? what is your business? have you a husband? a wife, father, mother, brother, sister? but, but every detail possible as to you and your business.

A late traveler in Finland characterizes the people thus: "Finns are very inquisitive; they are men of few words; slow to anger and slow to forgive. They never do anything in a hurry. Life is very easy to them. They endure great privations with patience. They never trifle. They are not easily deceived. They are honest to a degree, kind hearted, respect law and order and love peace. They are more hospitable; they are, in fact, overbearingly generous in their invitation to the various strangers, and kind in their dealings with foreigners, doing their best to entertain them, understand their speech and show them all they can of their land, of which they are intensely proud."

The manners and customs of the inhabitants of Finland, or Suomi, as they

call it, are most peculiar, yet they are an intellectual and musical people even in the lowest ranks of life. They are determined and persevering, and it is no wonder for his school and his university and finally taking his M. A. degree and even becoming a professor.

It would seem as if the Finns have attained something like an ideal condition, for very few persons are rich and very many in comfortable circumstances. No one can live beyond his income very well, for in January of every year the exact income of every person is published in the newspapers as a basis of the income tax.

For two or three months in the year there is really no night in Finland. The sun sets at about 11:30 p. m., but even then there is a sort of twilight until it rises again a few hours.

The family is everything to the Finn. In the summer almost every one who lives in a city goes to his island home. There are so many of these islands all over Finland that no one takes the trouble to own them. If a Finn sees an island that he likes, all he does is to put up his house on it and, and marry, he erects villas for them on the same island, and very soon the island becomes the home of two or three generations. The paternal homestead is the centre around which children and grandchildren rally, and on Sundays especially all of the family and its branches dine together. Cold as it is in Finland in winter, the heat of summer is just as extreme, and the mosquitoes are very much like those reported in the Klondike. Travelers say that the family life is the most simple and beautiful, and it is proven statistically that morality is very high, divorce very infrequent throughout Finland.

Next to his country, the Finn believes in education. They have had a university since 1680, and the system of primary and intermediate education is as good as any in the world. The teacher is looked up to in Finland as a person of great consequence. It is the most honorable of the professions, and after thirty years of service every teacher, male or female, is pensioned by the State.

Finnish women are thoroughly well educated; they are musical and artistic, beautiful needlewomen, manage their homes well and generally speak three or four languages. They are members of the great literary and scientific societies. Among the 212 Fellows that compose the Geographical Society, there are seventy women. In the Swedish Literary Society there are eighty-two women. The scientific publications issued by these and similar Finnish societies are considered of great value by scientists all over the world. The bicycle and telephone have conquered Finland. Everybody rides a wheel and no house is without a telephone.

The musical culture of the people is something remarkable. Everybody sings and sings well. The musical festival held at Savela is attended by ten or twelve thousand people every year, and the singing of the old folk songs and the runes of the Runo singers are worth going miles to hear.

The Finnish language is almost as hard to learn as Chinese. Though it is musical, expressive and poetical, some of the words are extremely long. Here is an ordinary specimen, "Ongittomattomussakaan," which means "even in his ignorance."

The method of bathing in Finland is one of the most curious customs of the country. A Finnish bath once taken by man or woman can never be forgotten. The bath house is called *sauna*, and is a little wooden building, the outer room of which contains a large oven; the inner room has a large sized tin bath tub filled with cold water.

The bath is first thoroughly steamed then beaten by a maid with a broom of birch leaves and finally doused with cold water.

These baths are taken every Saturday night, the whole family at once, men, women and children, masters and servants, each beating the other with the birch branches in a strange promiscuity that seems shocking to most civilized people.

HENRY WATSON'S ROAST  
Says the Porto Rican Tariff Bill is a Trust-Dictated Measure.

Louisville, Ky., March 17.—Henry Watson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has written his views on the Porto Rican bill. He declares it is a disgraceful sacrifice of principle to a complete surrender of principle by the Republican party.

"Nothing smaller was ever fathered by a great political party than the Porto Rican bill, passed by the House of Representatives. Puerto Rico, by force of arms, has been taken from Spain and incorporated in the territory of the United States, but the lower branch of the Congress of the United States says that it shall not have the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and that its products must be discriminated against by levying upon them a tariff tax."

A few weeks ago the President and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee said that free trade was the only policy which should be adopted with reference to the products of Puerto Rico, and a bill accordingly was drawn up by the committee chairman. But some Connecticut tobacco growers heard of this and raised an objection. The result was that instead of free trade a tariff of twenty-five per cent of the duty rates was proposed for Puerto Rico. So vigorously was this opposed by some of the Republican Congressmen that in order to pass the bill the tariff rate of twenty-five per cent was scaled to fifteen per cent and the life of the tariff was limited to two years.

"Thus the Republicans of the House say to Puerto Rico: 'We take you, whether you will or not, into the United States; we deprive you of your former trade arrangements; we deny you the right to make your own trade arrangements, and we place a penalty upon any trade which may wish to carry on with the United States.'"

"And as these great statesmen could not pass a permanent twenty-five per cent tariff law, they compromised on a fifteen per cent rate for two years!"

"The smallness of the whole proceeding is appropriately capped by the section of the act declaring that it is intended to meet a pressing, present need for revenue for the island of Puerto Rico."

"That is as petty a lie as was ever sanctioned by a vote in Congress. The act is intended for no such purpose. It is intended to placate a few people in the United States who fear that to allow Puerto Rico to trade freely in the United States, of which it is a part, might take a few dollars from their own pockets."

"It is a contemptible surrender of principle, a disgraceful sacrifice of right and a cowardly truckling to a few selfish interests by the party which has always played the coward when confronted by such interests."

Remember the date, Thursday, March 23, spring military opening. Kohl Millinery Co., 117 N. Main street. Music by full orchestra. 105-11

Daily Eagle, by carrier, 10 cents a week.

## HELP HEMP-CLEANERS

By Standing Off the Interfering Insurgents

TROOPS ARE SO ORDERED

Congressman Long's Anti-Short-Grass Campaign.

(Special Correspondence of the Eagle.)  
Washington, March 17.—What is hoped to be the last remaining kink in the hemp tangle was straightened out this week. There was complaint made that the natives in the hemp districts of the Philippines were not allowed to clean the hemp. The insurgent officers threatening to kill the laborers. These facts came to Mr. Long's notice, and he paid a visit to the war department. The result will be further orders to the troops in those districts to permit nothing to interfere with the prompt cleaning and shipping of the product. Mr. Long has not left anything undone in this agitation, and the greater portion of what has been accomplished is due entirely to his efforts.

The department of agriculture is expected to hear of good results within the coming year from the experiments in grasses and forage plants which it has introduced in western Kansas recently through the suggestion of Mr. Long. These plants and grasses, suitable for semi-arid country, both to replenish the worn-out grasses which have existed there for years, and to be experimented with for the purpose of creating better forage for pastures here, have been introduced in something like twenty counties of the southwestern part of the state. The department thoroughly believes in the value of this experiment, and so does Mr. Long.

The committee of public lands of the house has made a report favoring the passage of the bill to grant homestead rights to soldiers of the Spanish-American war and Philippine insurrection. This is practically the bill, or rather the result of the bill, introduced by Delegate Flynn, early in the session. It gives to homesteaders who are veterans of these wars the right to commute as follows: Deducting six months where the soldier served less than six months; one year where the service is less than a year; actual service where over a year.

Mr. Long was invited to address the Republican club of Duluth, Minn., Thursday night, but on account of his duties here was unable to accept. The organization is a large one, and the occasion was a banquet, similar to the Kansas Day club gatherings in Kansas. Duluth is the home of Congressman Page Morris who has twice defeated Charles A. Towne, the noted silver Republican.

Dr. Lloyd Lowndes and Mrs. Lowndes are in the city for a few days, prior to going to Annapolis, where they will make their home. Mrs. Lowndes is the only daughter of Senator Baker and was recently married to Dr. Lowndes, a nephew of Governor Lowndes of Maryland, and is a surgeon in the navy, temporarily stationed at Annapolis.

It will probably be interesting to Oklahomans to know that every Kansas member of the house is favored to five free homes and will support the bill. There seems to have been some question in regard to this, but there need be no fear on the part of Oklahomans people that the members from the adjoining state will fail to do the right thing on this measure.

The congressional campaign committee has ordered to be printed for distribution 100,000 copies of Mr. Long's recent speech on the Porto Rican tariff bill. The first installment of speeches to be distributed this year comprises the speeches of Mr. Long, Mr. Dilliver and General Grovernor.

George W. Steele, Oklahoma's first governor, was re-nominated for congress this week in the Eleventh district of Indiana. Governor Steele is now serving his seventh term in the house.

Miss Lou Strang has gone to New York for a brief visit with friends in that city. Miss Strang has been the guest of Miss Flynn for several weeks.

DOLORES AND THE SPIRITS.

Mexico City, March 16.—Dolores Sanchez de Tangle had an attack of "spirits" last week; not the kind that generally attack men people; but the kind that comes and goes and goes the other way, and for whose existence there is apparently no reason. Dolores, though she is quite a young woman, is married to the man of her choice; so there are apparently no earthly reason why she should have been troubled by anything so unpleasant as "spirits."

The first time Dolores saw the spirits she attempted to run away from them. But she soon found out, as many a wise person had found out before, that it is not a good way to get rid of spirits to run away from them. If you move too fast they are apt to run down on you. That's what they did with Dolores. They were a particularly disagreeable sort of spirits. They stuck to Dolores closer than a brother, or rather than some other girl's brother. They followed her about everywhere she went. They were just like a Mexican dance. They would not be made to take the hint that their presence and company were not wanted and that their attentions were not appreciated.

Dolores must have shown her hand pretty plainly; for she says that the spirits took to throwing stones at her, moving the furniture about the house and doing other things to show their temper.

"There is nothing makes a woman madder than to see the furniture out of its place. There is not a doubt but the spirits had plenty of experience with women; for whenever they took it into their heads to go on a furniture-moving expedition they were always careful to make themselves invisible. Dolores was in despair. Dolores made up her mind to get rid of the spirits come what might; so she went and informed the night watchman and the policeman on the beat. But neither of them was able to handle the spirits. It is said that the policeman wanted to arrest them; but was not able to get his hands on them. And the night watchman said that it was all right so long as they kept out of his way; for in that case he had nothing to do with them. His business was to watch and to give the alarm if he saw any one; and how could he give

We thought it would be a good idea to find out

HOW SHELDON WOULD RUN THE

## GREATER DEPARTMENT STORE

OF MORSMAN, INNES &amp; CO.

We have concluded that SHELDON COULD NOT IMPROVE ON OUR METHODS. We have Everything for Everybody. Prices Below All. Honest Goods, Honest Measure. We could not get any pointers from Sheldon.

We have Every-  
One Price Only.

## DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

We place on sale Monday—  
20 pieces Cheviot Suitings, at 25 cents a yard, all shades. Actual value is 40 cents.  
10 pieces Fancy Suitings, all wool, for 24 cents. Regular 39c.

18 pieces Fancy Dress Plaids, 25 cents. These are worth 40.

We are showing a new line of Wool Batiste Cords. Fancy Silk and Wool Mohair, at 79 cents.

The new and stylish Snowflake Suitings. These are our special line.

## Black Dress Goods Department

This is a department where you are always sure of finding great values, whether advertised or not. We feel that this department requires no advertising. Our values speak for themselves.

We open Monday a complete line of Mohairs, Plain, Fancy, Black and White.

Brilliantines, a large range of price and all qualities. Crepons—Our stock pleases every one that wants to buy, both in quality and price, and design.

Maybe you want to buy an Armure, Melrose, Cravenette or any other weave. We will be pleased to show them and you will find them stamped "Priestley."

## Silk Department



Black Dress Taffetas, Gros Grains, Armures, Luxors, Peau de Soie, and all the best Plain and Fancy Weaves.

Our makes have been tested for wear, purity, value and color, and not found wanting in any particular.

Ask for our guaranteed numbers. We give you a guar-

antee that guarantees.

Just what you want in Plain and Fancy Silks, Plisse, Corded Taffetas in the Pastel shades, Foulard Silks. Our designs can not be found in any other store in Wichita.

We will show you something out of the ordinary in Waist Silks, Fabrics and the new Handkerchief Squares.

## Lining Department

We are well satisfied with the wonderful success of this department. It is complete in every detail. Our customers will find everything that is required to complete any gown.

Remnants of Linings.—Tomorrow we place on sale the accumulations of the past few weeks, 1 to 4 yards each in Canvas, Cambrics, Nevas, Silesias, and all the different linings, at prices to buy.

## Millinery Department

Miss Hacker, manager of this department, has just returned from a tour of the great fashion centers of the east, having absorbed all that is beautiful in the Millinery art. Everything that comes from her hand will be an absolutely correct creation of the new century, finished and constructed after latest Parisian models.

## Before Our First Grand 1900 Opening

We will place on sale the chic styles in Ready-to-wear Hats—"Ladysmith," "Cunard," "Amsterdam," "Rialto," "St. Ledger," "Newbern," "Stetson."

Every one at the right price. Misses' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Hats—"Kismet," "Cricket," "Newlands," "Rainbow," "Bernice" and all the latest and prettiest styles of headwear.

## HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

## A Great Hosiery Purchase

One of those big deals for which we have become famous. Three cases of Ladies' Fast Black Lisle Finish, worth in every store 20 cents. We will place on sale at 11c a pair.

Only two pairs to a customer. Look at our wonderful variety of the different styles and qualities of Ladies', Infants', Children's, Boys' and Girls' Hosiery.



All Over Lace Stockings, Fancy Lisle, Richelieu Ribbed—everything made.

## Men's Half Hose

Three cases in this deal. Men's Black, Men's Tan Half Hose—We sell them 3 for 25 cents. Only 3 pairs to a customer.

## CORSET DEPARTMENT

We differ with Sheldon. He would not advertise Corsets. We would. All good people are straight laced. Some lace tighter than others. Those people will be liberally supplied with everlasting punishments. That is why we advertise the

## GREAT F. C. CORSET FOR 48c.

We make this price to introduce them and to be within the reach of every one.

A superb fitting Corset, F. C. French Batiste, light weight, for 98 cents. We make this price to introduce it. Real value \$1.25.

Kabo Corset, Warner Corset, Ferris Corset Waist for children, young ladies and ladies.

We have picked up a few more Corsets Odds and Ends of kinds and sizes, closing them out for 25 cents.

Children cry for the Sensible "E. Z." Waist.

## Veiling Department

We place on sale 500 yards of Black Dotted Lace Veiling, cut in veil lengths, at 9 cents a veil. You always pay 20 to 25 cents for the same goods. Only one to a customer.



## New Face Veils

in cream and white.

## Pulley Belts

In ribbons and leather. Suede, Patent Leather, Morocco, etc. Special Ribbons for Pulley Belts; Rings for making them; Buckles for decorating them.

We show a bewildering array of Fancy Ribbons for Stocks and Ties.

## Morsman, Innes &amp; Co.

The Greater Department Store.

118-120 NORTH MAIN STREET.

## The Celebrated

## Geuda Water

Is the best tonic, laxative and system regulator and builder.

## It's Nature's Own Remedy

If you can't go to the springs you can drink the water at home. We have established a depot in Wichita for this famous water at 145 North Emporia avenue, and receive the water fresh from the springs daily, and will deliver it at your door from any number spring—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7—and in any quantity you wish.

Call up phone 126 and give us your order. For any information regarding the Springs, regarding hotel rates, etc., address

W. W. SPENCER,

145 North Emporia.

the alarm against people whom no one could see.

"Nor was any living person able to do anything against the spirits" to quote the words of Dolores' confession afterwards.

Soon the neighbors heard of the way the spirits had acted and the became afraid that they should attack them too, and they held many a street corner meeting as to the best method of protecting themselves. Finally it was decided that the priest should be called in; he surely would be able to get the better of the unruly spirits, unless the said spirits should happen to be atheists.

Fortunately the spirits had the tradi-

tional dread of priests and churches of all faith-book spirits.

But in order to make sure of the cure two priests were brought in to exorcise the unclean things. As soon as the priests came in one door the spirits disappeared out of the other, and they have not since been heard from. It is said they have gone to the United States, where the Tiempo says there is no religion.

Quinn says:

Dolores says she does not care where they have gone to provided they keep away from her house.

This is a true story. If you don't believe it ask Dolores. She lives at No. 7, Callejon de Grues.

## West Side Racket

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Seed Potatoes 1,900 bushels finest Northern Early Ohio Seed Potatoes. As we ship our seed direct from the Northern growers, we can sell you the Seed Potatoes you come for.

Extra Fancy North Nebraska Early Ohio	Spider Leg Tea, per lb.	50
The Genuine Old Northern Green Early Ohio (the dollar kind) our price	Best Imperial Tea, lb.	50
Best Flour, per sack	Mocha and Java Coffee, lb.	50
Best Coffee, per lb.	Full lb pig Sods	50
Best Crackers, per lb by box	Arm & Hammer or Cow Brand, lb.	50
Ginger Snaps, per lb by box	1-lb pig Nottavene Oat Flakes	50
1-lb case Apple Butter	3 cans Best Tomatoes	50
Fresh Eggs, per dozen	Favorite Corn, per can	50
1-lb case Soap	Star Tobacco, per lb.	50
Try our celebrated Sun Cured Tea	Horse Shoe Tobacco, lb.	50
	Canteen Tobacco, pig	50
	Full lb pig Smoking	50
	Leaf of Gold or Corn Cakes, lb.	50

## TRY OUR SHOES.

We carry a complete line, and our price is right.

Remember, our prices on goods are the same at our East Side Racket, 528 E. Douglas Ave., and at our

WEST SIDE STORE 815-17-19 W. Douglas Ave.

WEEKLY EAGLE: 50c PER YEAR.